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COURIER.

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 18, 1898.

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PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Late this afternoon President McKinley issued a proclamation as follows:

"I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from acts inconsistent with this proclamation."

The Bankruptcy Bill.

The bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy, which has passed both Houses of Congress, by the adoption of the Conference report, is a very long one, and very largely technical. In other words, the greater part of it is intended to provide machinery for administering it and to prevent fraud or misunderstandings. The essential points of the bill as agreed on by the Conference Committee may be given in comparatively small space. Those who desire to take advantage of it will of course have to read it in full or consult some one who understands it thoroughly. The bill provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, though the latter part of it is somewhat restricted, as compared with what many persons desired to see incorporated in it. As to voluntary bankruptcy, the bill provides that any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefit of the act as a voluntary bankrupt. As to involuntary bankrupts, it is provided that "any natural person except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or tilling of the soil, and any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits, owning debts to the amount of \$1,000 or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under State or territorial laws may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts." The acts for which a person may be adjudged a bankrupt, when a petition is filed against him within four months, if he is insolvent, are as follows:

"Acts of bankruptcy by a person shall consist of his having (1) conveyed, transferred, concealed or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, any part of his property with intent to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors, or any of them; or (2) transferred, while insolvent, any portion of his property to one or more of his creditors with intent to prefer such creditors over his other creditors; or (3) suffered or permitted, while insolvent, any creditors to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and not having at least five days before a sale or final disposition of any property affected by such preference vacated or discharged such preference; or (4) made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors; or (5) admitted in writing his liability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground."

Courts of bankruptcy are the District Courts of the United States in the several States and Territories and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The exemptions of property and those of the State where the bankrupt has had his domicile for six months next preceding the filing of the petition. The bankrupt may apply for a discharge after one month, and within twelve months of the time of his adjudication as a bankrupt. The discharge is granted where the bankrupt has been guilty of no fraud or offense. The discharge is not against debts due the United States, State, county, district or municipality for taxes, or judgment for fraud, malicious injury, and the like; or debts not scheduled in time if known to the bankrupt unless the creditor had notice, or such as were created by fraud or defalcation while the bankrupt was acting in a fiduciary capacity. Referees in bankruptcy, corresponding to the Registers under the former law, are appointed by the Court. Trustees, corresponding to assignees, may be selected by the creditors at their first meeting, but if they fail to make selection the court appoints.

Two Millions a Year.

When people buy, try and buy again it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists. 10c., 25c., 50c. a box. Cure guaranteed.

Governing Our Colonies.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the President and the members of the Cabinet. Porto Rico as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States will be placed in charge of a military Governor, who will exercise a supervisory control of all the functions of the government, under the direction of the President, until Congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island. The President, under the Constitution and laws, has no authority to go beyond this preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of government control, although it is altogether probable that in his message to Congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privilege of making recommendations. Upon Congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States. There are reasons for the belief that the President himself favors a colonial form of government, and that this view is shared by the members of the Cabinet. Canada is cited as having a model colonial government, which is satisfactory alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country. This system, however, it is believed, can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time, and after the people have demonstrated their ability to govern themselves. It is believed to be the intention of the President to establish a petition for the whole island of Cuba a temporary military government similar to that now in operation in Santiago. When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations, it is believed to be the view of the President that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote upon the question of a form of government for the island. The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would subscribe to an oath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be decided upon should have the unquestioned right to vote for whomsoever he pleased to represent him at this convention. The action of this body, however, would have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval. It is pointed out that this convention of representatives of the whole people in the free exercise of their choice might express a wish to become a colonial dependency of the United States, or might favor a republican form of government, or possibly a majority might ask to be annexed to the United States. In any of these contingencies it is believed that their wishes would meet the approval of the President and his advisers.

Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur and Tibbette, Import Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general, some good advice. "Being a knight of the grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on sick people, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the United States will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; H. B. Zimmerman, Westminster; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

B. T. West killed his wife in Union with a double barreled shotgun. The woman was sitting in a chair near the back door; West stood at the front door. The whole front of the woman's face from near the edge of the hair to half of the nose was entirely shot away and mutilated. West gave the alarm, saying that his wife had shot herself, but an investigation by the coroner disclosed the fact that the woman had been murdered by her husband.

WAR WITH SPAIN IS OVER

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 12.—SECRETARY ALGER HAS CABLED ORDERS TO ALL MILITARY COMMANDERS THAT THE PROTOCOL OF PEACE HAS BEEN SIGNED AND TO CEASE HOSTILITIES.

THE PROTOCOL WAS SIGNED BY SECRETARY DAY AND M. CAMBON, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Following is a statement of the protocol's contents as given out by Secretary Day:

"1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

"2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrone, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

"3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and Harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

"4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

"5. That the United States and Spain will appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet in Paris not later than October 1.

"6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces."

Protocol.

The Journal has received from one of its subscribers an inquiry as to the meaning of the word "protocol," which is now used so frequently in the accounts of peace negotiations. Webster defines protocol as follows: "(1) The original copy of any writing, as of a deed, treaty, dispatch or other instrument. (2) The minutes, or rough draught, of an instrument or transaction. (3) A preliminary document upon the basis of which negotiations are carried on. A convention not formally ratified. An agreement of diplomats indicating the results reached by them at a particular stage of a negotiation."

The Standard Dictionary defines the word as follows: "(1) The preliminary sketch or draft of a treaty, dispatch or other official document. (2) A diplomatic document, minute or agreement containing the official record, or embodying the results of a negotiation; a declaration or memorandum of agreement less solemn or formal than a treaty; also a supplementary clause or declaration explaining a treaty or extending its scope or duration."

These definitions give an exact idea of the process of reaching a settlement between the United States and Spain. The protocol, which the Spanish cabinet has signed, embodies a statement of the terms of peace proposed by the United States and accepted by Spain. The two governments will now appoint commissioners who will meet and embody this preliminary agreement in the solemn form of a treaty. This treaty will then be ratified by the Senate of the United States and signed by the President. It will also be ratified by the Spanish Cortes and signed by the Queen Regent. Then peace will be consummated.—Atlanta Journal.

Some time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-year-old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy speedily cured him. WILLIAM F. JONES, Oglesby, Ga. For sale by Dr. J. W. Bell, Walhalla, S. C.; H. B. Zimmerman, Westminster, S. C.; W. J. Lunney, Seneca, S. C.

Dewey's Letter to Livingston.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 10.—Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey: Flag Ship Olympia, off Cavite, Philippine Island, June 17.—My Dear Sir: I have just learned from the last papers that I am indebted to you for the introduction in the House of Representatives of the resolutions extending to me the thanks of Congress for the naval engagement of Manila Bay, May 1.

I need hardly tell you that I am most sincerely grateful to you as the author of the resolution, bringing as it does the highest honor that can come to an American naval officer in his professional career. But it is a great pleasure to acknowledge my debt of gratitude, and to thank you in a stunted measure for the part you took in obtaining for me the greatest distinction.

It is a source of additional pleasure to me, a Vermont, that the mover of the resolution was not a man from the North, but one from the far South. This is one of the good signs of the times. In the hour of danger there is no South, no North, but the united country. May we never hear of sectionalism again. There are no lines drawn in the navy. I need not say it may interest you to know that my flag lieutenant, Lieut. Blumby, is a Georgian by birth and appointment.

Again thanking you most cordially, I remain very gratefully and sincerely, GEORGE DEWEY.

Dr. J. I. Terry, of Trimble, Tenn., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "It has almost become a necessity in this vicinity. This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea, and is recognized as a necessity wherever its great worth and merit become known. No other remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to take. Sold by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; H. B. Zimmerman & Co., Westminster; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

It many times falls out that we deem ourselves much deceived in others, because we first deceive ourselves. Diseases of the Blood and Nerves. No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Brown's Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumb to Brown's Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands today foremost among our most valued remedies. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

England and Russia.

It is hard to see how trouble between England and Russia in China is to be avoided. If one or the other of these great powers does not recede from the position it has taken a fight seems inevitable.

Russia insists that a certain part of Northeastern China is her "sphere of influence;" that she is to have control there and that no other nation shall acquire interest in that territory. Russia claims that she has under her arrangement with China the exclusive right to build and own railroads in the territory in question.

England, however, has a concession to build a railroad to extend from the vicinity of Peking Northeastward directly through Russia's alleged sphere of influence. It will reach the Russian railroad that comes down from Siberia to Port Arthur. Russia insists that England shall not build this road; England swears that she will build it. It appears that China has made conflicting concessions to Russia and England in her anxiety to keep on good terms with both.

Russia will probably attack China if the English begin to construct their railroad. In that event England would stand by China and a war of gigantic proportions would follow.

Russia has taken a firm stand. Recently she has informed China that England must not enter the territory in which China has recognized Russia as the controlling power. An England is quite as firm in her determination to use her railroad concessions, the situation is a very grave one.

War between Russia and England over their conflicting interests and claims in the East has long been considered inevitable, and it does not seem very far off.—Atlanta Journal.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads and that sick yellow complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10c., 25c., 50c.

The Cuban debt is estimated to be about \$500,000,000, nearly \$300 per capita.

The War Is Over.

After about one hundred hundred and twenty days of war we have whipped Spain at cost to us of not more than 1,500 lives, all told, some two hundred million of dollars—a sum representing the fortunes of two or three of our wealthiest citizens. We do not know what the cost to our unhappy enemy has been and will be. It is enormous in money and not inconsiderable in life.

Yet if Spain is wise the war and its results may prove to be the greatest blessing of her history. She will be relieved of a colonial system which was a frightful drain upon her resources of men and money and an offence to the world. Her energies may now be concentrated upon her own territory and, perhaps, upon the Philippines. She has been taught she is responsible to the world's public opinion and may heed the lesson.

On the other hand, if we are unwise our victory will be the worst curse that has ever come upon us. Foolish management in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines would bring worse disasters than the civil war, would cost more lives and dollars than that struggle. The Cubans, too, must determine by their conduct whether their deliverance from the Spanish yoke will be good or bad for them.

So far, our administration has given the country every reason for confidence in its honesty of purpose and wisdom. We have freed Cuba and stopped the horrors there, we have acquired Porto Rico, which if properly managed will play us amply all the war has cost us, and we are in position to enforce reforms in the Philippines and to make civilization triumph there. These are vast achievements. Now if we will go on with honest regard to our obligations to the Almighty and our own principles and our responsibilities to civilization and the world, we will make our little war a shining event in history.—Greenville News.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic, are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. All druggists.

Flour Milling in South Carolina.

The News and Courier has urged for several years past the practicability of growing in South Carolina all the wheat and manufacturing all the flour required for home consumption, at least, to the great advantage of the agricultural interest in the first instance, and with the incidental and desirable results of establishing a new and considerable manufacturing industry at home and keeping in the State thereby the large sums of money expended every year for flour; and it is gratifying to note the numerous evidences of a very general movement in the desired direction. In the last few days only we have marked several reports from different parts of the State, showing the rapid development of the flour milling business, and we present a short review of the facts for the general information, and by way of suggestion to unprogressive counties and communities which still look to the West for the larger part of their bread supply.

The "busiest people in York county now," it was noted by our Yorkville correspondent, "are the owners of the roller flour mills. The mill at this place, which has a capacity of 60 barrels in 24 hours, runs day and night without stopping." Mr. Riddle's mill also was "a week behind" its work, and it was especially noted that the wheat that is ground in the mills "was raised in York and the adjoining counties, and as a consequence there has been a considerable falling off in the demand for flour from the West."

Our Spartanburg correspondent reported about the same date, that since the wheat crop came in there has been very little demand for "store flour," and added that "the wheat mills are crowded these days and have all the grinding they can do." Placing the value of the flour at 2½ cents a pound, he added, "the wheat is worth \$1 a bushel." Our farmers generally will do well to note this effect of the presence and operation of a mill in their neighborhood. Flour is really worth less than 2½ cents a pound.

Our Laurens correspondent reported: "The Laurens steam flour mills are doing a splendid business. Every day their mill is surrounded with wagons bringing wheat from the country. Good crops of wheat have been raised in the county and the mill was established at an opportune time."

From Columbia it is reported that Dr. Boozer has refitted the Aull steam mill, "and is giving good results in old-fashioned, unadulterated flour. From five bushels of wheat the mill turns out 200 pounds of flour, first and second quality, exclusive of the 'tail.' Forty-six pounds of flour to the bushel is the usual result, but prime wheat yields forty-eight pounds." Any farmer can make the calculation on this basis whether it pays to raise wheat instead of buying flour.

We are not trying to give a list of all the flour mills in the State, and these four examples will serve very well to show the capabilities of such concerns, and what they mean to the communities served by them. It is to be noted, however, that Greenville has just organized a mill of the capacity of 125 barrels of flour and 550 bushels of meal, and smaller enterprises of the same kind were reported during the past week from Central, Duncan, and Gray Court. Evidently the new industry has taken a strong hold in the upper part of the State, and is growing rapidly there. It will probably extend to every county in a few years, and there is no danger of the business being overdone in any county. "A very conservative estimate," says our Spartanburg correspondent, "places the amount of wheat and corn required to give bread to the classes in the county not owning or renting farms at a quarter of a million bushels per annum." There are more than forty counties in the State which require nearly as much. The farmers and millers plainly have all the "home market" they can desire, and it is their own fault and loss if they do not supply it.—News and Courier.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, not gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels all evils, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

This present war has not developed any stirring battle songs or tunes. The old favorites, "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle," have been sufficient to move the Spards.

Our Legal

Blanks

Are the best forms to use in legal matters. They are printed up and bound in a handy form. If you use legal blanks of any kind it will be to your interest to call at or write to the Courier Job Office and get our prices. We carry a full stock at all times. Special forms printed at reasonable rates.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



Probably Sixty-Two Thousand.

The question of how many men South Carolina furnished to the Confederate Army is one for various reasons cannot be answered with absolute accuracy, and owing to the fact that the muster rolls of several regiments have been destroyed, and that there were South Carolinians in every regiment that went to the front from States west of here, there is no probability that it ever will be answered to a man, or to within a few hundreds of thousands of the correct figure. In response to the request of a correspondent a reporter undertook to secure the figures, and by applying to the best available sources arrived at as close an estimate, perhaps, as can be had, fixing the total at 62,500, of which 30,907 volunteered prior to the passage of the Conscription Act.

According to the figures furnished by the War Department at Washington South Carolina furnished 40 regiments, 13 battalions and 6 independent companies of infantry; 9 regiments, 12 battalions and 6 independent companies of cavalry; 3 regiments, 4 battalions and 17 independent companies of artillery and 9 regiments and 7 battalions of reserves, home guards, making a total of 62 regiments, 35 battalions and 29 independent companies. Estimating that a regiment in the civil war had about 1,000 men on its roll, a battalion about 600, and a company 100, this would make it appear that there were 86,000 men or more in grey from South Carolina. The fact, however, is that there were not nearly so many South Carolina regiments, the mistake having arisen by reason of several of the regiments being reorganized, and in that way counted twice, a fact which very readily accounts for the error into which the War Department has fallen.

It would be a most remarkable fact if these figures were true, when it is recalled that at the beginning of the war the total arms-bearing population of the State between the ages of 18 and 45 was 56,046, and that under the Conscription Act of 1863 there were only 69,880 men in the State liable between the ages of 15 and 50. Therefore, as will be seen, the figures of the War Department are ruled out of court by the census figures of the year 1860, which cannot be gone behind and bear out the 62,500 estimate, which may be regarded as nearly correct as can ever be made.—News and Courier.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Florida experiment station isolated two peach trees, exposing one to a colony of bees during flowering time, and preventing the access of bees to the other. Both trees set their fruit properly, but the one to which the bees had no access dropped its fruits—when the stone was forming, while the other retained and matured it. Similar results have been obtained by similar experiments at other stations. Honey bees are valuable in the neighborhood of orchards, aside from the honey they produce.

Ramon's Relief cures Sick-Headache, Neuralgia, Croup, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, &c. 25c. for large bottle.